

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED BY KRIDER & BINGHAM.

SALISBURY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1821.

Vol. I.....No. 33.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Tuesday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,
Hard-Ware, and
Medicines.

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.
Dec. 12, 1820.—1a27 J. MURPHY.

State of North-Carolina:

Mecklenburg County.....November Session, 1820.

JOHN IRWIN, } Original Attachment,
vs. } Levied on sundry articles.
ABNER M'LEOD.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant is not a resident of this State....Ordered, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Court to be held for said county, at the court-house in Charlotte, on fourth Monday in February next, and replevy and plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.
Sm29

A COPY. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

State of North-Carolina, IREDELL COUNTY.

Maxwell and Henry Chambers, and others, } Petition for
vs. } the division
James Irwin, Robert and Samuel Chambers. } of land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are the inhabitants of other States....Therefore, ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, published in the town of Salisbury, that unless they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Iredell, on the third Monday in February, 1821, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, judgment will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.
6w29

R. SIMONTON, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, ROWAN COUNTY.

Jesse A. Pearson and others, } In Equity, Fall Term, 1820.
vs. }

John Pickler and others.....

IN this case it is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, for William Langhorn, one of the defendants, to appear at the next Court, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso against him, and heard ex parte.
6w31

GEORGE LOCKE, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, ROWAN COUNTY.....Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1820.

James Bryson... } Bill of revivor, and supplemental
vs. } bill filed.
George Houser.

ORDERED, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, for Alfred Brevard, Edward Brevard, Sarah A. Brevard, and Eugene Brevard, infants and heirs at law of Eli Kershaw, deceased; also, James Chesnut, Duncan M'Crae, John Taylor, and James S. Deas, executors of the last will of John Chesnut, deceased; also, James Chesnut, Duncan M'Crae and Mary his wife, John Taylor and Sarah his wife, James S. Deas and Margaret R. his wife, and Harriet Chesnut, heirs at law of John Chesnut, deceased—to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur to the bill filed in this case, or the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.
6w31

GEORGE LOCKE, C. M. E.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of Huntsville, Surry county, North-Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.
MUMFORD DEJORNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820.—300f

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the Cabinet Business, and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce.
M. D.

Stolen

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 17th instant, a NEGRO BOY, by the name of Stephen, eight years old, with the thumb on the right hand split open from the cut of an axe. It is supposed that he was stolen by a man who calls himself Thomas Young, who says he lives in the state of Tennessee. Young is a tall man; wore a white hat. The said Young has lost the use of his right hand, and the thumb is off from it, occasioned from a shot he received in that hand.

JOSEPH N. COOPER,
KALE

Montgomery County, N. C.
December 19, 1820.

Notification.

WHEREAS the honorable the General Assembly, at their last session, passed an act to establish a College in the Western part of the State—the Trustees of this intended Institution of Learning are hereby requested to meet in Lincolnton, on the 1st Wednesday of February next, to fix on those measures which may appear calculated to promote the design, and to discharge, as far as possible, that very important trust which their fellow-citizens have reposed in them: And as all is yet to be done, and much depends on the first steps that may be taken; as all are equally interested in whatever may tend to the good of the present and future generations; others, from each county in the supposed district, besides the Trustees, are invited also to attend, to give us their countenance and their aid, in suggesting those means which they may deem most conducive to the prosperity of the Institution. Should it unfortunately happen that a failure in the attendance of the Trustees be experienced at their first meeting, it may blight it in the bud, cool the fervor of its friends, and give occasion to those (if such there be) who are somewhat inimical, to say, in derision, "They began to build, but were not able to finish."

JAMES M'REE,
Chairman of the Convention at Lincolnton.

JANUARY 8, 1821.

Notice.

THE subscriber is now finishing a large and commodious house in this place, on the western side of the town, situate between the Male and Female Academies, which he intends as a boarding-house for young ladies. He will furnish them with good board, washing, and lodging, for seventy-five dollars, for this year. He pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

As parents and guardians are desirous that their children's expenses may be so managed, as if the money had actually all passed through their own hands, he therefore considers the following method of keeping their accounts will answer the purpose:

Those who come to this place well provided with clothes, will not require any additional ones for some time. However, when they write home, it is very easy to let their parents know what they require, and an answer to said letter will contain an order for said articles, if their parents think it necessary.

The next time they write home, they will mention what such articles cost, which will enable their parents not only to know what articles their children get, but what they cost them. It will, at the same time, with the assistance of the Tutors, habituate the children to keeping their own accounts, which will be very essential to them during life, and the improvement they may make in this little business, will be very gratifying to their parents.

It is unnecessary for the young ladies to trouble their parents with the purchase of books, quills, ink, paper, &c. as what the Academy exercises require must be had. It is only necessary to include them with the cost of other articles, so that they may be acquainted with every expense.

He recollects, some years ago, of having two young ladies at the Salem Academy; at that time Mr. Kramet attended it; he wrote to the subscriber frequently, and each letter contained a statement of the young ladies' accounts, with what additional articles they might have had since he wrote the last: Therefore, by having reference to his last letter, a view was had of their accounts to that time. This led the subscriber to the above method, with what he considers a little amendment.

Those little attentions, although apparently of but little importance, when carefully attended to may prove to be of considerable advantage to the young ladies, and to the welfare of the Academy.

The Trustees are nicely attentive to the choice of their Tutors, and as nicely attentive to the care of the young ladies; and in order that the business of the Academy may go on with success, they must be as attentive to the young ladies' expenses, which it is believed the above method will regulate.
JOHN FULTON.

Salisbury, January 1, 1821.—4w30

Estate of John Ross, Sen'r.

NOTICE.—Those persons who have lawful demands against the estate of John Ross, senior, deceased, are hereby requested to make them known to me on or before the 20th day of February next, so that I may prepare for settlement, for I wish to make a final settlement of the estate at February Session, 1821.

JACOB BROWN, Executor.

January 10, 1821.—3w32



THE CELEBRATED HORSE Napoleon,

Will stand the ensuing Spring Season, at my stable in Salisbury. The terms will be made known in due time.
MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Jan. 15, 1821.—5w32

Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. Carolina, on the 1st of January, 1821.

ANABELLA ALEXANDER, 2, William Andrews, Myrick Allen, Evan Alexander, Joel B. Alexander, Margaret Alexander, Major Thomas Alexander, Col. Charles Alexander. B—Samuel Black, jun. John Black, Shadrack Bond, Benjamin Bacon, Margaret Barr, Griffith Baker, William Barnes, Isaac Bradwell, Nancy Barr, W. Bibb. C—Falcott Curtis, Jane Caldwell, Thomas Cashion, William Carson, 2, Daniel Caldwell. D—John Davis, 2, Street Dutton, John H. Davidson, Margaret Duck. F—Thos. Field, Messrs. Fleming, James & Co. G—George Graham, David H. Green, Martha Gray, Mary Gingles. H—Jeremiah Hood, Cecilia G. Harris, Samuel Heuvie, Reuben Hill, Thomas Hunter. J—Andrew Jones, 2, Reuben Johnston, Jacob Julin. K—Thos. Kirkpatrick, Samuel Knox, John Knox. L—Samuel W. Lindsay, Robert Lindsay, James Latta. M—Henry M'Bride, Alexander M'Crae, 2, Phillimon Morris, John Montgomery, Rev. Samuel Mathis, Joseph M'Callan, jun. Alexander M'Kibben, James Maxwell, Abner M'Leod. P—James Porter, Isaac V. Pelt, Aaron Perry. Q—William C. Query. R—John Rea, Joseph W. Ross, Robert Rogers, Edward Rogers, William Rice, William Roberts. S—William Scott, Arthur Smith, Catharine Shinn, John Swann, Seth Sexton, 2, John C. Stockinger, Robert Sullivan, Linas Sandford. T—James G. Torrence, Jesse A. Thornhill. V—Joseph Verner. W—Joseph Wilson, 2, David Wilson, James Wilson, William Walker.
WM SMITH, P. 37

Our New College.

We have been favored with a copy of the following DISCOURSE for publication, delivered in Lincolnton, August 23, 1820, to a numerous and respectable convention of citizens from the adjacent counties, by JAMES M'LEE, D. D. We shall continue it weekly till finished.

Its publication has been delayed until the result of our application to the General Assembly should be known. It is now made public, to excite the minds of those who may feel an inclination to favor, by their influence and liberality, the intended institution of learning in the western part of the State of North-Carolina.

Christian Brethren, and Fellow-Citizens:

It was deemed expedient that this meeting should be opened with an address, explanatory of the object; to point out its importance, and to inspire us with zeal and unanimity in its prosecution: which, instead of retarding the business, might have a tendency to unite our judgments and our hearts, and hasten our progress to such measures and decisions, as may, in the issue, be honorable to ourselves and beneficial to the world.

He, who now addresses this intelligent assembly, feels a pride and a pleasure to be honored by an audience of freemen and christians, whom the hand of God has placed on higher ground, on a more elevated situation, than has fallen to the lot of any people upon earth, during the long lapse of six thousand years.

As freemen, enjoying equal rights, you bow to no authority but the constitution and laws of your country. As christians, you "call no man master;" you bow to no authority but the laws of Christ, the great King, and head of his church; "who sitteth king, and shall forever—the sceptre of whose kingdom is a right sceptre." You also know and feel that you stand responsible to God, to the Church, the State, and posterity, in exact proportion to your light, privileges, and means of doing good.

It is now time to bring forward the object for which this convention was invited to assemble on this day in this village, expressed in the following words:—"To establish in the western part of the State of North-Carolina a public Seminary of Learning, to prepare young men, by the knowledge and influence of the christian religion, with the aid of sound science, to act with honor and advantage in those public departments of life which the church, the state, and the condition of mankind now do, and will in future require: Which institution shall be founded on the broad and solid basis of christian and republican principles, to the entire exclusion of all party names, and distinctions, whether civil or religious."

Should this detail be considered either erroneous or wanting, your candor will overlook its errors, and your wisdom in deliberation will supply its defects.

Introductory to our discourse, and in some measure connected with the design of our meeting, you will now lend your attention to the reading of the last four verses of the 144th Psalm, the description which a wise and pious prince has given of a happy nation:

"That our sons may be as plants, growing up in their youth: that our daughters may be as corner stones, polished after the similitude of a palace."

"That our garners may be full, affording all manner of store: that our sheep may bring thousands, and ten thousands in our streets: that our oxen may be strong to labor: that there be no breaking in, nor going out: that there be no complaining in the streets."

"Happy is that people that is in such a case: Yea, happy is that people, whose God is the Lord."

In this description of a prosperous nation, the Psalmist places in front of the items, and with great propriety, a rising generation of promise, coming forward on the theatre of life, preparing to act the parts assigned them with honor to themselves and advantage to the world. "That our sons," &c.

Is there a parent in this assembly—is there a friend of man, a lover of his country, or a friend of Zion, but would wish that all the youth, both of the present and future generations, would fulfil this description? "Our sons" growing up as plants in a fruitful soil, in vigor, courage, knowledge, and piety: the pillars of the Church; the future defence of their country and the state.—Our "daughters," prudent, industrious, virtuous, healthful, and amiable; qualified to fill the important relations into which they may enter; connecting families together, as polished corner-stones connect, beautify, and strengthen the walls of a magnificent building.

"Happy the city where their sons,
"Like pillars round a palace set,
"And daughters, bright as corner-stones,
"Give strength and beauty to the state."

The 12th verse of the 144th Psalm, on which you have received a short comment, designed rather as a motto than a text on this occasion, suggests "that a well educated, virtuous youth, are the stability, defence, and glory of a nation." From which it is fairly deducible, and perfectly connected with the design of our meeting, that we, who are now on the stage of action, intrusted with the invaluable legacy of civil and religious liberty, are the guardians and trustees of posterity, and may establish a public Seminary of Learning, which, in its happy effects, may descend from age to age down the current of time,

until time shall be no more. The last generation that shall be born, may "rise up and call you blessed."

When preparing this discourse, four distinct particulars presented themselves to view, as connected with the object of our present meeting:

1st. To science and religion, under the auspices of a kind and propitious Providence, we stand indebted for that distinguished rank we now hold among the nations of the earth.

2d. The nature of our government; the extension of our territory; the rapid increase of our population; and, above all, the state of the Church, imperiously demand that every practicable mean be used to diffuse knowledge throughout our country.

3d. The smiles of divine Providence on many of those literary institutions which have been already established in the United States, and the advantages that have arisen from them, may encourage us to follow their example.

4th. That the Western District of the state of North-Carolina is a favorable situation, and contains resources, to accomplish the object for which we are assembled.

To these four distinct propositions, we shall speak in the order in which they have been named.

1st. To science and the light and influence of the Christian religion we are indebted, under the propitious providence of God, for that distinguished rank we now hold among the nations of the earth.

How long nature had slumbered in awful solitude on the western side of the Atlantic Ocean, until her soil was first impressed with the foot of man; and how, or from whence, it received its first human inhabitants, is covered with the veil of obscurity. Nature had sported in wild profusion in this vast region, and that luminary now in the heavens had measured 55 centuries, when this new world was opened to the astonished eyes of Europe, by the bold and scientific Christopher Columbus, under the patronage (to the honor of the sex be it spoken) of Isabella, queen of Spain. The beginning, progress, and issue of this adventure, form some of the most splendid and interesting pages in the history of mankind. Science made the discovery, and religion planted our happy soil. About 130 years after this noted discovery, a few emigrants, under the influence of the Christian religion and the love of liberty, planted their standard in Plymouth, in New-England. Then and there, however, unseen by the eye, or unconceived by the mind of man, was laid the foundation of American independence. This handful of puritans (100 in number) was the richest treasure that ever sailed the ocean. They, having fled from bondage, knew how to appreciate the blessings of civil and religious liberty; and by education impressed the value of these blessings on the minds of their posterity. Had the latter been suffered to grow up in ignorance, America would never have been free. They bowed the knee to the God of the ocean and the land—the ocean over which they had been safely carried; the land in which they then dwelt. They established schools for the education of their children; built churches for the worship of God; and infused into the minds of their youth the principles of civil and religious liberty. These, descending from father to son, from one generation to another, for the space of one hundred and fifty years, gathering strength in their progress, when oppression was threatened, and our rights invaded, burst forth in the noble and patriotic breasts of Samuel Adams and John Hancock; and a spirit of resistance, "quick as the light reflected from a glass," from Maine to Georgia, spread itself over thirteen provinces.

An ignorant people would have submitted, without resistance, to the chains of oppression: an irreligious people, without principle, would never have concerted a system of defence. Perhaps no war was ever commenced under circumstances apparently more inauspicious: but a good cause fears not danger. All that made life worthy of contending for was at stake. They loved life, but feared not death; they loved liberty, but hated bondage. Their patriotism, and the hope of success, were founded on their religion. They knew that "verily there was a God who ruleth in the earth." They knew "that the race was not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." In the name of the Lord of Hosts did they set up their banners; and his right hand, and his holy arm, crowned the contest with victory and independence. "The Lord is a man of war; the Lord of Hosts is his name." "At thy rebuke, O God of Jacob, Pharaoh and his mighty army sunk like lead in the mighty waters." It might also be stated, without a dread of contradiction, that, in no age nor country, was there ever a body of men collected, who, for information, eloquence and virtue—for true dignity and grandeur of soul, could bear a comparison with the first American Congress. In that council of sages, the least was great.

Thus, as we are indebted, under the auspices of the kind providence of God, to science and the light and influence of the Christian religion, for that high and distinguished rank we now hold among the nations of the earth—it will then follow, that these, also, are the means on which we

may rationally depend for the continuation of the national blessings we now possess.

2d. The nature of our government; the extension of our territory; the rapid increase of our population; and, above all, and the most to be deplored, the state of our churches, the great inequality in the number of Gospel Ministers to distribute, compared with the number of immortal souls throughout the United States to receive, the bread of life.

The nature of our government requires, in a peculiar degree, above all other kinds of government, that the minds of the people be enlightened, and their hearts influenced by the power of religion. It is the peculiar characteristic of a republic, that all power is lodged in the people: the power of those who rule is entirely delegated: there is not a freeman in this assembly but has as much inherent or constitutional power as the President of the United States. Surely, then, there is no need of argument to prove, that every man should be endowed with knowledge and principle to make a right use of it. That civil government cannot be supported without religion, has been acknowledged by mankind in all ages. When Julian, that noted apostate, had prostrated religion at his feet, he called in to his aid a religion of his own contrivance to support his cause. This, Oliver Cromwell employed to open his passage to the British throne. During the late revolution in France, *Mertier*, an infidel, said, "By proscribing religion, we have ruined our cause." "To what, (said the immortal Washington,) are we indebted for truth in our courts of justice, but to the awful sanctions of the Christian religion?" "In vain, (he adds,) does that man claim the character of a patriot, who is an open enemy, or even a cold friend, to that religion which is the glory and prop of his country. Whatever influence may be conceded to some minds of a peculiar structure, let us forbear the opinion, that national morality can be supported in the exclusion of religious principles." When he laid his commission on the table of Congress, what a spirit of religion breathed in that flow of easy, natural eloquence, which he possessed in a remarkable degree, committing the officers and soldiers whom he led to the field, to the care and protection of the God of armies, and the United States to his holy keeping. In the fear of God he fought our battles—in the fear of God he presided in our councils; and during his administration, for eight years, all things prospered; leaving to his successors in that high station, an example that they should follow his steps.

Not only the nature of our government, but also (2d) the wide extension of our territory, and the rapid increase of our population, require the diffusion of knowledge throughout our borders. In both these respects, the United States have increased, in the short space of forty years, beyond all example any where in history. When first a nation, three millions—now more than ten millions! When first a nation, thirteen states, some of which were thinly settled, scattered along the shores of the Atlantic—now twenty-three states, extending west far beyond the Mississippi, and south to the Floridas, opening an immense prospect. But the strength of the materials should always be in proportion to the weight and magnitude of the building. Unless learning and religion go forth with our emigrants, or soon follow them, to enlighten their steps and to control their passions, instead of proving a blessing to the world they will be a curse. From an ignorant and unprincipled population, "good Lord deliver us."

3d. And the last plan, the Church of Christ, lays in her claim. Now opens the great object of our Seminary. "The harvest is great, and the laborers are few." Without public religion—without the administration of the public means of salvation by an order of men, set apart to that sacred office, it is impossible to conceive how "the knowledge of the true God, and of Jesus Christ, whom he hath sent," can be diffused or continued among mankind. This is plain from the conduct of our Lord, in first appointing twelve, and in addition to them, "twenty other disciples," to engage in the work of the sacred ministry; and his promise to be with them, and their successors, "to the end of the world."

Were we now to take a particular survey of the destitute state of our churches, the recital would be awful, and almost incredible—it would burst on this assembly like thunder from a clear sky! We shall view the matter only in the aggregate. Allowing the United States of America to contain ten millions of souls; allowing a public teacher to each thousand, it would require ten thousand ministers of religion to afford an universal supply. What is the actual number? About three thousand, of all denominations, that may in the eye of liberality be considered as competent ministers of the gospel. Of course, there is, at this time, a deficiency of seven thousand. From this extensive view of the state of the church throughout the Union, let us come to the state of our own country, that section in which we hope to establish a Seminary of Learning, to prepare young men for public stations in life, and especially for the gospel ministry.

We thus calculate, not wishing to extend our views far to the East, that fifteen counties in this State may unite in the design; to these we will take the liberty of adding to the amount, five counties in South-Carolina, whose principles in religion, and habits in life, are generally similar to our own—say thirty counties in all: say, for the sake of round numbers, that each county contains ten thousand souls—the whole number will be three hundred thousand; allowing one minister to each thousand souls, the adequate number, there would be three hundred. But what is

the real number of ministers, of all denominations, in this district of country? Not more than forty—a deficiency of two hundred and sixty, in fifteen of the Western counties of this State, including the addition mentioned from the State of South-Carolina. But a small number of these will, in the scanty space of twenty-five or thirty years, be on the stage of time. If, then, no addition be made, we must shortly, in this part of the world where we dwell, be totally destitute.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CONGRESS.

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.....SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, JAN. 2.

Mr. Rich, of Vermont, offered the following resolutions, prefaced by some remarks, which we have not room to copy:—

Resolved, That the committee on Manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting (except for the export trade) the importation of, 1st. All distilled spirits and malt liquors, from and after the — day of —, A. D. —

2d. All manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall constitute a component part, from and after the — day of —, A. D. —

3d. All cotton and flaxen goods, or of which either cotton or flax shall constitute a component part, to wit: sheetings, shirtings, counterpanes, table cloths, stripes, checks, plaids, gingham, chintzes, calicoes, and prints of all descriptions, hosiery, cotton yarn, twist, and thread, from and after —

4th. All kinds of glass wares and window glass, from and after —

5th. Iron, in bars, rods, sheets, castings, spikes, and nails, and all manufactures of sheet iron, or of which sheet iron shall be a material of chief value, from and after —

6th. All manufactures of lead, copper, or tin, from and after —

7th. All descriptions of paper, from and after —

8th. All manufactures of leather, or of which leather shall constitute a component part, from and after —

9th. All descriptions of hats and ready-made clothing, from and after —

Resolved, That the said committee be also instructed to inquire into the expediency of levying an excise duty upon the domestic articles which shall be substituted for those, the importation of which shall be prohibited: the excise to take effect simultaneously with the prohibition.

After some inconsequential observations, the resolutions were, on motion of Mr. Butler, of Louisiana, ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Warfield submitted for consideration the following resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That 5,000 copies of the letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury transmitting a list of balances on the books of the second and third Auditors of the Treasury which have remained more than three years prior to the 30th Sept. 1820, a list of the names of persons who have failed to render their accounts to the said auditors within the year, and a list of advances made prior to the 3d March, 1809, by the War Department, which remained to be accounted for on the books of the third auditor of the Treasury on the 30th Sept. 1820, be printed for the use of the members of this House.

The bill making partial appropriations for the support of the Military Establishment for the year 1821, underwent some brief discussion in the House of Representatives, which was confined to one item of the proposed appropriation, that of 150,000 dollars for the Quartermaster Department. It was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3.—Mr. Cannon submitted for consideration the following resolution, which lies on the table one day of course:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this house a statement of the number of Cadets educated at the Military Academy that have remained in the service of the United States five years; also, the number that have received commissions, and have resigned before the expiration of five years; also the number that have left the Military Academy without commissions, and the amount of money that has been paid to each one; also, the sums of money that have been paid to Cadets who were permitted to stay at home (if any) for the time between their appointment and that of their being mustered at the Academy; also, the whole number educated at the said Academy, who were in the service of the United States during the late war, and the number of those thus engaged in the service, who were in any battle or battles fought during the said time with the enemies of our country; also, the whole expense of maintaining officers and instructors of the Academy each year since the year 1802. The whole expense of ammunition and soldiers that have been placed at the Academy, for their assistance, since its first establishment; also, how far martial law has been carried into effect there, and whether or not the professors and teachers are, or have been, under martial law; and whether or not any of the Cadets have been sent from said Academy, or dismissed by said Superintendent, or any other officer, without a trial or any specific charge being proved against them; also, how many foreigners are professors or teachers in said Academy, and the number of Cadets (if any) that have been admitted into the same from the families of foreigners.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, it was Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire whether, in their opinion, any further measures are necessary to be adopted for the due enforcement of the existing revenue laws.

Resolved, That the committee of commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making any alteration in the existing laws which relate to the verification of invoices, or to manifests of goods imported from foreign parts.

Resolved, That the committee of commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making any provision by law for the due enforcement of the provisions of the act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the 2d day of March, 1799.

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire, and to report to this House, whether, in their opinion, the permanent revenue is adequate to meet the expenses of this government.

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire whether any measures may, in their opinion, be necessary to increase the revenue, and if so, to report the measures to this House.

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting or imposing additional duties on the importation of for-

sign spirits, and imposing an excise on domestic distilled spirits.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Post-Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from the town of Salisbury, in North-Carolina, by the most direct route to the town of Fayetteville, in the same state.

MISSOURI.

THURSDAY, JAN. 4.—Mr. Archer, of Virginia, read from his seat the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether there be at this time existing, and in force, in Missouri, any legal tribunals or tribunals, derived from the authority of the United States, invested with competent jurisdiction and powers for the examination and determination of cases of controversy which have arisen, or may arise therein, under the constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States, or controversies to which the United States are or may become a party; and, if there be no such tribunals or tribunals, then to report to this house the provisions and measures which, in their opinion, may be necessary to be adopted by Congress, for causing the authority of the government and laws of the United States to be respected, and for assuring protection to the property and other rights of the United States, and of their citizens, within Missouri.

Before forwarding the motion to the chair, Mr. A. stated the motives which had induced him to offer it. Whatever might be the situation of Missouri, with respect to this government, the propriety remained the same of instituting the inquiry he proposed, and of adopting the resolution. He must be candid enough to state, however, that to him it appeared that Missouri stood entirely disconnected from any legal or political relation with this government. With our own hands, said Mr. A. we have cut all the moorings which attached her to it, and she floats entirely liberated and at large. She stood formerly in the relation of a territory to the United States: she had proposed to assume the new relation of a State of the Union. This House had refused her permission to do so, and, Mr. A. said, she stands discharged from all relation to the Union.—It was vain to tell him that Missouri was a Territory. Such an assertion was disproved by the fact, known to every one, that she had discarded every attribute of that character. The concession which Congress made to Missouri at the last session, Mr. A. said, consisted of two parts: the permission to depart from the existing relations of a territory, and the permission to assume, under certain conditions, the relations of a member of the confederacy. She must have departed from the relation of a territory before she could have availed herself of the second part of the concession to her. What is it that Congress can admit into the Union? Not a territory, but a state. Missouri was therefore obliged to cease to be a territory before she could be in a condition to claim admission into the Union; and she became a state. Not only, then, in point of fact, but in legislative station, Missouri is no longer a territory.

Mr. A. said he was not intimating, nor would he be understood as intimating, that the people of Missouri wished to be permanently disconnected from the Union. He was assured she was attached to the Union by feelings generated by her descent from it, and by a true reverence for the principles of its institutions. Nor did he say that she had shewn any disposition to throw off the yoke of allegiance to the Union; it was this House which had itself cut loose the harness, and thrown away the reins. Mr. A. went on to say, that, if Congress could act at all at present with reference to Missouri, such was now her condition, that it could not act by law, but must act by force. The authority of the Union might hang over her, but there were no legal modes by which it could be exercised. All its ordinary and regular conductors were broken off. With regard to Missouri, Mr. A. said the citizens of the United States had individual rights, which it was the duty of Congress to secure. Many of them, for example, had received donations of land in that territory, in requital of their services, of their blood, and of the glory they had acquired for their country. Congress were bound, by the most sacred of all obligations, to ensure protection to those rights. The question, therefore, which he wished to present to the consideration of gentlemen was this: Where are the tribunals and methods by which these and other rights can be protected—where the channels by which the authority of the government can be enforced? No man could say that there existed such tribunals, or channels for the enforcement of our authority. My proposition, said Mr. A. is not presented because of any peculiar situation of Missouri, but because of the ambiguity of it—because no man can say what it is. Suppose, he said, that he was right in his opinion, of the condition of Missouri: every one would say that an inquiry ought to be instituted with the view to establish some bonds of relation between Missouri and this government. But, suppose that he were mistaken on this point: the inquiry would yet be proper, in order to remove the doubts which he and others entertained. In every view in which he considered the subject, he thought the inquiry ought to take place. He did not propose that this inquiry should be committed to himself, or to those who agreed with him in opinion; but he proposed to refer it to a standing committee of the house, which might reasonably be supposed to be an impartial tribunal, and at the head of which (Mr. Sergeant,) was one of the most prominent of those who differed from him in opinion on this topic.

Mr. A. said he was far from supposing that there would be any opposition to this proposition; but, if there were, he would say to the opponents of it, that they had taken upon themselves to direct the course of our legislation on this subject, and, if they had not foundered, they had at least brought us into the neighborhood of shoals and breakers. If gentlemen who constitute the late majority of this house, were to refuse to agree to the proposed inquiry, he should then say, what he was now very far from saying, that they were afraid to pursue the principle of their own vote in its operation, and to stand confronted with the results.

The resolution having been read from the chair—

Mr. Sergeant suggested that the resolution was one of such a description as ought not to be acted upon without affording an opportunity to every member of the house to vote upon it. He therefore moved that it lie on the table.

Some debate took place on this motion, in which Mr. Cobb, Mr. Sergeant, and Mr. Lowndes bore a principal part. The question on laying the resolution on the table was then divided affirmatively, by Yeas and Nays, 91 votes to 59.

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CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1821.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We will endeavor to make room for "Many Hundreds" in our next.

"The Club" shall appear next week, divested of its Attic title.

.....full blown Bufo, puff'd by his own quill.

FOPE ALTERED.

The following reached us, through a private channel, a day or two since; and as the writer employs his "Lex tallions," (what does he mean?) we shall use the *lex talionis*, and gratify ourselves, and no doubt the sapient "Legation," by giving it to the public verbatim, et literatim, et punctuatum, that talents of such uncommon promise may be justly estimated:

Lex tallions

Messrs Editors

Gentlemen Be it remembered, that, Legation seldom ever thought seriously in the whole course of his life. In penning his communication, he was solely intent on manufacturing fools caps. And is not a little diverted since; to find it had met with fools to put them on themselves or on their neighbours. But much surprised that they have been found to fit so well as to be mistaken for originals or called glaring personalities; when no such thing was intended.

Be ye further assured that ye are indebted to legation for some highly approved essays that have appeared in your paper. But he is determined never to Trouble you again with any more of his cogitations L

And "be ye further a-sured," Legation, that you have our humble thanks for your "highly approved essays," (what a modest writer!) and our unfeigned gratitude for your "determination not to trouble us with any more of your cogitations." We know not who you are, nor did we ever think it worth our while to inquire: But we believe we may append to your unsolicited acknowledgment, that "you have seldom thought seriously in the whole course of your life," a declaration no less true, that you have as seldom thought wisely. Your "essays" may have been "highly approved;" but it is a little singular that the first notice we should have of it should be from your highly valued self. Recollect, friend "L," that "vanity is a passion which crosses its own purposes, and begets contempt when it means to inspire admiration."

The "head and front of our offending," the direful cause which has exposed us to the bitter sarcasm of this Ajax Telamon of the scribbling tribe, is the following scrap, in our 28th No. on the receipt of one of "Legation's" "highly approved essays," giving the reason, as politely as we knew how, why we should decline publishing it:

"Legation" is inadmissible. His personalities are too glaring; and we should be sorry, indeed, if we believed he entertained a serious thought of our publishing them.

A THUMPER for a Right Reverend!

The following extract from the remarks of the Bishop of Chester in the debate in the British House of Lords on the third reading of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, exhibits the English clergy, if he be a fair specimen, in no very favorable light. The lower orders of the clergy of the established church, in Cowper's time, were

"A priesthood, such as Basil's was of old," and it would seem now that even the "mitred heads" are not much better. When a Bishop has the unblushing effrontery to come out in the face of the world, and tell such palpable untruths, what have we to expect from a Liverpool, or an Eldon? The character of George IV. will re-

occupy a conspicuous place in the annals of England; but it will owe its prominence to its blackness and deformity. And the pages of history which detail his "acts and conduct," will do it only for the purpose of showing how every way unworthy they were not only of a king, but of a rational and moral being: They will detail his "acts and conduct;" but among them all will not be found one indicative of any of those qualities of mind or heart which hand the name of an individual down to posterity honored and revered.

EXTRACT.
"The Bishop of Chester condemned the language which he had heard used, with regard to his majesty, in the course of these proceedings. One noble lord (Grosvenor) had said, that, had he been Archbishop, he would have thrown the prayer-book in the king's face; and a counsel at their lordship's bar, had presumed to liken the sovereign who now presided over this great nation, to the most abominable and atrocious tyrant of ancient history. (Hear, hear.) He would be bold to say, that, in future times, the pages of our history which detailed the acts and conduct of George IV. would bear a comparison with those of the brightest periods of the reigns of the most eminent sovereigns which had preceded him."

A DANDY LORD!

If the following portrait of one of the hereditary Peers of England, a member of that august assembly, composed, if we may believe the *London Courier*, of more collective wisdom and dignity than can be found in any other body of men of the like kind on the face of the globe,—do not make our readers nauseate, do not make them turn with pride and pleasure to our own Senate, composed of men whose titles to that distinction are not the adventitious circumstances of birth, but talents and merit,—if it do not have this effect, we shall be greatly mistaken. Here it is!

Extract of a letter from an American Lady in London to her friend in New-York, dated Oct. 1820.

"I was in Hyde-Park on Sunday. It was crowded with fashion. Lord Petersham is the blood of the day.—He is the most complete show I ever saw. He wears large mustachios, a beard or tuft upon his chin, very high collar to his shirt, a black cravat tied in a large bow where the ruffles should be, a white dress resembling a carter's frock, and over that a black jenny coat almost off his shoulders, with his coat sleeves turned half way up his arms, his wristbands covering his hands. He wears a very small hat, with a very low crown, and a small rim, just to cover the top of his head, and a *huguet* before him completes this object! He has a little footman, in white livery, by his side. He bawls out "How are you," so loud that you can hear him almost over the Park. His face is as yellow as a pumpkin. He attracts general attention; and whenever he stops, he is surrounded."

On the morning of January 2d, the *Mercury* stood six degrees below zero, in Concord, Cabarrus county.

THE LEGISLATURE OF GEORGIA

Adjourned on Wednesday, the 20th ultimo; previous to which the committee on Banks reported and recommended resolutions, of which the following are the substance:

The first: That the exhibit made by the State Bank, of their affairs and standing, was satisfactory, and that no fact came to their knowledge that ought to impair confidence in the solvency of that institution, or the management of its president and directors.

The second: Directing an annual exhibit from the president of the state banks located in Savannah, Augusta, and Darien, of the standing and management of each of those institutions, and their branches, for the twelve months previous to the first Monday in Oct. in each year, showing particularly the amount of specie in their vaults, the amount of debts due them, the amount of their issues, the amount of their bills in circulation, the amount of deposits, and the largest amount due and owing by each of said banks.

The law giving twenty-five per cent. damages where the banks should refuse specie, as it regards the United States Bank, has been repealed during the session; which is almost all that could be done, without declaring open hostilities to the laws of the general government.

[Savannah Georgian.]

The Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky is in existence, and its President and Directors have been chosen by the Legislature.—John J. Crittenden, late a Senator of the United States, was chosen President of the Bank. The capital of the Bank is two millions, with the capacity of being enlarged to three millions. A branch is established in each District of the State. No loan can be made to any individual to an amount greater than two thousand dollars. Notwithstanding the barrier against speculation which is interposed by this limitation, we yet apprehend that the establishment of this Bank will be to Kentucky the future source of deep but vain regret.

Nat. Intel.

Still worse.—The supplementary Bank Bill of Kentucky, as passed by the Senate, gives the Institution the privilege of issuing notes for less than one dollar.—There is a branch to be established in each of the 12 judicial districts.

WARNING TO POST-MASTERS.

The Postmaster General issued, some two or three years ago, to all Deputy Postmasters, a standing order, to give notice to the Printer thereof of any newspaper which should remain in their offices, respectively, uncalled for, or not taken up, by the person to whom it should be addressed, and to state whether the person refused to receive the paper, or was dead, had removed, and, if so, where to. This order, we believe, has been

generally observed by the gentlemen to whom it was given, but, having reason to believe that it was in some instances neglected, we promised, in the course of the last summer, if any case of such neglect should come to our knowledge, to lay it before the Postmaster General, in order that the delinquent might be dealt with accordingly. Such an instance of neglect having occurred at a distant post office not long since, and the fact being established to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, we have the pleasure to state, that he immediately *dismissed the offender from office*. We deem it proper to mention the fact, for the information of publishers as well as postmasters, and as an assurance that information of similar misconduct, from any quarter, will be promptly attended to by the Postmaster General.—*Nat. Intel.*

OUR OLD FRIEND, THE SEA SERPENT.

Having within these few days, happily disposed of the great state trial in England, we had just put on our considering cap, in order to study out something novel and striking wherewith to astonish the public; when our eyes were greeted with the following account, extracted from a Boston paper, of the return upon the New-England coast of that strange monster, the great aquatic Serpent. Hail sovereign of the vasty deep! Thou object of wonder, admiration and terror to the hardy sons of ocean! *Pet. Intel.*

"Extract from the log book of the schr. Gen. Jackson, Capt. Thompson, arrived at Boston from the Grand Banks at Marblehead: Dec. 10, 1820, lat. 51 20, long. 54 30, saw the Sea Serpent. About 11 P. M. it being calm, the watch on deck saw something in the water, making for the vessel, supposed to be porpoises—one of the people went on the bows with the harpoon to receive them. When within about 15 feet from the vessel, found it to be a Snake—called the Skipper up—by this time he had come so as to touch the vessel forward and lay himself along side, moving slowly, his head past the stern and his tail under the bowsprit. Supposed him to be about twenty feet longer than the vessel, which is eighty tons burthen. A light breeze coming up, left him astern—his head about three or four feet out of the water. One of the people says, "he appeared as I have seen him described in the papers.—Marblehead, Dec. 28th, 1820."

The Exports of the United States, for the year ending the 30th September last, amount to \$69,691,669, of which \$51,683,646 are of domestic, and \$18,008,029 of foreign products.

Cumberland Road.—The Commissioner appointed by the government of the United States, Thomas McGiffin, Esq. has been engaged for a week or two past in examining the United States Turnpike, made, under contract with the government, by James Kinkead & Co. between this place and Washington, who has approved of it, and ordered the same to be given up by the contractors for public use. The National Turnpike is now completed and in the use of the public, from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to Wheeling, in the state of Virginia, a distance of about 130 miles.—*Pennsylvania paper.*

CESSATION OF ARMS

In the neighboring parts of South-America, by an Armistice for six months, between Bolivar and Morillo.

We do not know that, since the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, we have had as much satisfaction in announcing any News from abroad, as that contained in the following article. Let us hope that it is the prelude to a permanent pacification.—Enough of blood has flowed; enough of havoc has been made; the humanities of life have been already too far violated in this conflict. Humanity demanded a cessation of it, and Providence has ordained it. We trust the negotiations, which will follow this suspension of hostilities, will give liberation and repose to the people of Venezuela and their confederates. *Nat. Intel.*

FROM LAGUIRA.....IMPORTANT!

NEW-YORK, JAN. 5.

Capt. Craycroft, of the schooner *Toni*, who left Lagaira Dec. 21st, informs, that on the 16th there was a general rejoicing at that place and Caracas, on account of an armistice having been concluded for six months, between Generals Bolivar and Morillo. Two officers from Bolivar's army passed through Caracas and Lagaira on the 18th, on their way to Margarita Island and Barcelona, to give information of the armistice. Gen. Morillo had resigned the command of the Spanish army, and was succeeded by Gen. La Torres. The former had arrived at Porto Cavello, and was fitting out the schooner *Morillo* to carry him home to Spain; and a great number of officers had proceeded to that place to take leave of him. On the 20th December, a Spanish squadron of 3 frigates, 1 brig of 22 guns, 1 ketch of 16 guns, 3 large transports, and 1 schooner, arrived at Lagaira from Cadiz, with 15,000 stand of arms, and clothing and provisions for the army. Business was entirely suspended at Lagaira.

WILLARD'S PORTABLE ORRERY.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

An Orrery, calculated by Dr. Locke, has lately been made by Mr. AARON WILLARD, of this town, which we take the liberty of noticing, especially on account of the simplicity of its movements, the neatness of its workmanship, and the moderate price at which it may be afforded. This is the third instrument of the kind made by Mr. Willard, and has been made more complete by having the diurnal rotation of the earth added to its movements. The machinery is made of brass and steel wheel work. This instrument is of the portable kind, the most extreme revolution being in a circle of about two feet diameter. The six planets, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, represented by ivory balls, are made to revolve horizontally round a common centre, nearly in their prop-

er times. The several satellites are put on moveable sockets to be set by the hand—underneath these, and covering the wheel-work, is a dial 14 inches in diameter, with two circles graduated into months and days, and signs and degrees, to point out the exact situation of the several planets as they pass over it. So far the machine represents the revolutions of the primary planets, and constitutes what is called a *Planetarium*. There is another portion which can be put on at pleasure representing the various motions of the earth and moon. This portion answers the purposes of the instruments, called the *Tellurium* and *Lunarium*. The globe representing the earth is about an inch and a half in diameter, and has a general "map of the world," delineated upon it. It revolves round the common centre, or gilt ball, representing the sun, performs the diurnal rotation on its axis, which at the same time is properly inclined, and preserves its parallelism. The moon performs her periodical revolutions, and has its orbit properly inclined to that of the earth. These several movements are very nearly in their proper times. With this instrument the various phenomena of the heavens, such as day and night, different seasons, changes of the moon, eclipses, &c. are at once imitated and explained. They are very beautifully exhibited in a darkened room, a small lamp being substituted for the gilt ball or sun.

Although this machine does not represent the elliptical and unequal movements of the planets, yet it answers every purpose of communicating general ideas of Astronomy, which is, in fact, all that can be done by any machine. The purpose of accurate calculation in Astronomy can never be obtained by machinery; but must be sought in the use of calculated tables.

The workmanship of this instrument will bear comparison with any English Orrery of the kind, and reflects great credit on the ingenuity and skill of Mr. W. The price being only from 40 to 50 or 60 dollars, according to the movements and stile of execution, puts the instrument within the reach of ordinary schools and academies.

We understand that Mr. Willard is about constructing for Dr. Locke a *Cometarium*, which will show the elliptic, eccentric, and unequal motions of the planets and comets. This, together with the portable Orrery just described, will constitute a very complete apparatus for illustrating astronomical movements.

MARRIED.

At Concord, Cabarrus county, on Thursday, the 11th instant, by Tobias Brown, Esq. Dr. Titman Davis, to Mrs. Martha Carson, all of that town.

DIED.

At Washington City, on the 5th instant, the Hon. JOHN LINN, a Member of the House of Representatives from the State of New-Jersey, aged about 57 years.

On the 5th instant, at his seat near Petersburg, Va. HENRY HAXALL, Esq. of the old established firm of William and Henry Haxall, of that town.

In Springfield, N. J. on the 24th ultimo, Mr. Walter Smith, aged 97; leaving behind him a numerous train of descendants to mourn his loss, of which there are now living 8 children, 39 grand-children, 93 great-grand-children, 5 great-great-grand-children—total one hundred and forty of blood descendants; besides forty sons and daughters in law who have married into his family, and, what is more remarkable, within four years they have all, with the exception of two, lived within the sound of the church bell of the parish. He could say, within three years past, what few could say, that he sat down at table with five generations around him, including himself.

To Boarding-House and Hotel

FOR SALE, the premises situated on the corner of King and Market, and York and Market streets, Camden, S. Carolina, recently occupied by W. Vaughan, Esq. They are close to the Public Offices, and would be well suited for either a Private Hotel, or a Boarding House. A frame is now ready to be erected, so as to afford every possible facility to a purchaser who has either of those objects in view. The whole property, showing three fronts, with every necessary out-building, and among them an excellent brick Store-house, Smoke-house, &c. would be sold on favorable terms. Apply on the premises.

Camden, S. C. Dec. 11, 1820.—6w33
N. B. Good paper would be taken in payment.

ALSO,
A tract of 250 acres of LAND, within three miles of Camden, well calculated for any one becoming the purchaser of the above property. Apply as above.

Thomas Foster,

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has recently returned from Philadelphia, and established himself in business in this place, in the east corner of Mr. Cowan's store. He has brought on with him the newest fashions, and made arrangements to receive them regularly hereafter from Charles C. and J. Watson, Philadelphia, so that he will be enabled to do his work in the most approved and fashionable style. He solicits a share of public patronage; and hopes, by assiduity and attention to his business, to please all who may favor him with their custom.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1821. 23

Gig for Sale.

FOR SALE, a new Stick GIG, with a sun top; which will be sold low. Apply to the Printer.

January 14, 1821.—4w32.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.]

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Bacon	lb.	6	7
Beef, mess	8	3	4
Beeswax	25	30	
Brandy, Cog.	gal.	2 25	3
Butter	65	65	
Coffee	lb.	15	20
Corn	bush.	45	50
Cotton, Upland	100 lb.	14	14 25
Flour, superfine	bbl.	3 62 1/2	
Flax seed	bush.	3 25	3 50
Gin, Holland	gal.	1 10	1 15
Hog's lard	lb.	60	70
Iron, Swedish	100 lb.	5 75	6
Lead	lb.	5	6
Molasses	gal.	9	10
Oats	bush.	38	42
Pork	100 lb.	30	40
Potatoes, Irish	bush.	3 50	4
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	gal.	1 25	1 35
W. Island, 4th do.			
do. 3d do.		90	
New-England		45	50
Rice	100 lb.	4	5
Salt, Turks-Island	bush.	85	90
Liverpool ground		90	1
Steel, German	lb.	18	20
blistered		12	14
Sugar, Muscovado	100 lb.	11	12
Loaf	lb.	24	26
Tea, Young Hyson		1 12 1/2	1 25
Hyson		1 20	1 40
Imperial		1 75	2
Gunpowder		1 50	1 75
Tobacco, leaf	100 lb.	4 50	5
manufactured	lb.	10	12
Tallow		15	16
Wheat	bush.	55	60
Whiskey	gal.	45	50

To Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to rent his farm, together with a dwelling-house and out-houses, on the Yadkin River, immediately at the Toll Bridge, six miles from Salisbury, on the great road leading from Charleston and Augusta to Richmond, Baltimore, &c.

He will let the houses with or without the farm, and, if desired, will hire as many servants as the premises will require.

Near the house is a spring of excellent water, which, with its elevated situation, renders it one of the most healthy seats in the county. The size and plan of the house and its local situation, are eminently calculated to please travellers, and, if well kept, cannot fail to produce a handsome income to its occupant.

As it is the object of the proprietor to have a genteel house of entertainment kept, none need apply who cannot give a satisfactory assurance of their qualifications.—Terms may be known by applying to Allen & Locke, or to myself, in this town.

JOHN BEARD, jr.

—32 6

The Editors of the *Raleigh Star* and *Richmond Enquirer*, are requested to give the above six insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Clock & Watch Making, &c.

THE public are respectfully informed, that Z. ELLIOTT and E. B. BURNHAM, Clock and Watch Makers, from New-York, have commenced the above business, in its various branches, a few doors from the Court-House, Main-street, Salisbury; where all orders in the line of their business will be thankfully received, and with pleasure attended to, without delay. The subscribers have for sale an assortment of

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware;

Consisting of patent-lever and plain Watches, warranted first quality; gold and gilt Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, and Breast Pins, of various patterns; silver Spoons, Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Steel Watch Chains, &c. &c.

ELLIOTT & BURNHAM.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, and Timepieces, of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep time.

E & B.

Wilkinson & Horah,

Directly opposite the State Bank, Main-Street, Salisbury. BEG leave to inform their customers, and the public in general, that they have just received from New-York a supply of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY;

consisting of first rate warranted English Watches; gold, gilt, and steel Watch Chains; Seals, Keys, &c.; Stars and Eagles for Officers' coats and hats; ladies' hair Bracelets, gold mounted; white and yellow Spangles; fancy and mourning Rings, of different patterns; Amulets; Coral; Garnets, and glass Beads; Ear Rings; silver Thimbles, &c. &c. A supply of Silver Spoons, Soup Ladles, and Sugar Tongs, constantly kept on hand, and also manufactured to any pattern, at short notice.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, & TIME-PIECES,

of every description, carefully repaired, at short notice, and warranted to keep time.

The subscribers feel grateful to the public for favors already received; and hope, by careful attention, to merit the continuance of public patronage.

CURTIS WILKINSON,

HUGH HORAH.

Salisbury, Dec. 12.—27

N. B. Human Hair, suitable for making watch chain, bracelets, &c. wanted, for which a liberal price, in cash, will be paid, on its delivery at our shop.

W. & H.

Yadkin Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the fifth and sixth instalments of ten dollars on each share subscribed to the capital stock of the Yadkin Navigation Company, are required, by an order of the President and Directors of the said company, to be paid—the fifth on or before the 20th day of January next, and the sixth on or before the 15th day of February next.

FREDERICK RANDLE, Treasurer.

20th November, 1820.—6w31

State Bank of North-Carolina.

RALEIGH, 2d JANUARY, 1821.

RESOLVED, That the debtors to this Bank and its Branches, be required to pay instalments of one-tenth of their respective debts on renewal, after the 20th instant. *P. H. HAYWOOD, Cashier.*

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....scott.



FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

TO A FRIEND,

Who recommended the study of *Phosony* to the author, in
order to facilitate the labors of her muse.

Parnassian mount I seek in vain,
My genius never can attain
Its tow'ring height sublime.
A title to poetic fame
Those only should, or can obtain,
By genius taught to rhyme.

True, you may learn to rhyme by rule,
And so might any other fool,
That's not the skill required;
For what avails it that you know
To make your numbers smoothly flow,
Unless by genius fired?

The Iambic, Pyrrhic and Spondee,
The Anapestic and Trochee,
With all those rules of art,
Should you to memory commit,
Would that increase your store of wit?
Those rules good sense impart?

No, surely not: Yet I admit
A knowledge of those rules befit
All who'd in rhyme excel;
But rather learn how to control,
To plan, connect, and blend the whole,
In order to write well.

ELLA.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

TO A . . . S.

There was an hour when I did love
To watch the day's departing beam;
To see its golden tints above
Fade gently like a blissful dream.
And once I loved at eve to view
The sky all gemmed with stars so bright;
And that mild orb of silver hue
O'er the soft azure spread its light.
And once I loved to tread the glade,
And pluck each sweetly blooming flower;
And once beneath yon elm's dark shade
I loved to pass the noontide hour.
But then thy own loved form was there,
And why should I each object mark;
Ah, with thee, all was radiant, fair—
Without thee, all was gloomy, dark.
For when the sun had ceased to shed
Its glorious light around the sky—
When its last crimson beam had fled,
Thy cheek, my Anna, bore its dye.
And when the stars came on with night,
And when the moon resumed her throne,
Some cloud would shade them from the sight—
But thy eye still with lustre shone.

Original.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE ATHENIAN CLUB.....NO. VII.

Envy is the canker of the soul.

The following beautiful production on the
force of talents, we have selected believing
that its delightful language will please, while
the sentiments which it breathes will meet the
approbation of those who may feel its touch
with a greater degree of sensibility than others:—

"Talents, wherever they have had a suitable
theatre, have never failed to emerge from
obscurity, and assume their proper rank in
the estimation of the world. The celebrated
Camden is said to have been the tenant of a
garret. Yet, from the darkness, poverty, and
ignominy, of this residence, he advanced to
distinction and wealth, and graced the first
offices and titles of our Island. It is impos-
sible to turn over the British Biography, with-
out being struck and charmed by a multitude
of correspondent examples; a venerable group
of *novi homines*, as the Romans called them;
men who, from the lowest depths of obscuri-
ty and want, and without even the influence of
a patron, have risen to the first honours of
their country, and founded their own families
anew. In every nation, and in every age,
great talents, thrown fairly into the point of
public observation, will invariably produce
the same ultimate effect. The jealous pride
of power may attempt to repress and crush
them; the base and malignant rancour of im-
pudent spleen and envy may strive to embar-
rass their flight; but these efforts, so far from
achieving their ignoble purpose, so far from
producing a discernible obliquity in the as-
cent of genuine and vigorous talents, will
serve only to increase their momentum, and
mark them with an additional stream of glory.
When the great Earl of Chatham first made
his appearance in the House of Commons,

and began to astonish and transport the British
Parliament, and the British nation, by the
boldness, the force and range of his thoughts,
and the celestial fire and pathos of his elo-
quence, it is well known that the Minister,
Walpole, and his brother Horace, (from mo-
tives very easily understood,) exerted all their
wit, all their oratory, and all their acquire-
ments of every description, sustained and en-
forced by the unfeeling "insolence of Office,"
to heave a mountain on his gigantic genius,
and hide it from the world.....poor and pow-
erless attempt! The tables were turned; he
rose upon them in the might and irresistible
energy of his genius, and in spite of all their
convolutions, frantic agonies and spasms, he
strangled them and their whole "faction,"
with as much ease, as Hercules did the ser-
pent Python. Who can turn over the debates
of the day, and read the account of this con-
flict between youthful ardor and hoary head-
ed cunning and power, without kindling in
the cause of the Tyro, and shouting at his
victory? That they should have attempted
to pass off the grand, yet solid and judicious
operations of a mind like his, as being mere
theatrical start and emotion; the giddy, hair-
braided eccentricities of a romantic boy! That
they should have had the presumption to sup-
pose themselves capable of chaining down to
the floor of the Parliament, a genius so eth-
ereal and sublime! Why did they not, in the
next breath, by way of crowning the climax
of vanity, bid the magnificent fire ball to de-
scend from its exalted and appropriate region,
and perform its splendid tour along the sur-
face of the earth?

"Talents, which are before the public, have
nothing to dread, either from the jealous pride
of power, or from the transient misrepresen-
tations of party, spleen or envy. In spite of
opposition from any cause, their buoyant spirit
will lift them to their proper grade—it would
be unjust that it should lift them higher.

"It is true, there always are, and always
will be individuals in every society, whose
characters and acquirements are reputable;
yet they are underrated by the public.

"In spite of every thing, the public opinion
will finally do justice to us all. The man who
comes fairly before the world, and who pos-
sesses the great and vigorous stamina which
entitle him to a niche in the temple of glory,
has no reason to dread the ultimate result;
however slow his progress may be, he will,
in the end, most indubitably receive that dis-
tinction. While the rest, "the swallows of
science," the butterflies of genius, may flutter
for their spring; but will soon pass away
and be remembered no more. No enterpris-
ing man, therefore, has reason to droop or
repine at any efforts which may be made to
depress him. Let, then, the temper of *envy*
or of *malice* howl around him. His genius
will consecrate him; and any attempt to ex-
tinguish that will be as unavailing, as would
a human effort 'to quench the stars.'"

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

"Et te animo repetentem exempla tuorum,
Et pater Aeneas et avunculus excitet Hector."

In the perusal of this genuine exhortation,
we cannot avoid being moved by sympathy
when we see such strength of feeling pour-
trayed by those heroes of antiquity. When
we see their solicitude to impress the salu-
tary principles of virtue, justice and equality
on the minds of their youths, we feel inward-
ly a reproof, that it is not in our power to be-
queath this last admirable privilege to our
posterity.

Under the propitious auspices of justice
and equality, we have probably equaled, in
civilization and improvements of every de-
scription, the most sanguine expectations of
those who reared the standard of liberty, and
sounded the trump of freedom—whose blood
fertilized the plains of America in bequeath-
ing those happy privileges which we have en-
joyed. I repeat, *have enjoyed*; because the
period is past, and those barriers of indepen-
dence prostrated with the dust! Inequality
and oppression have assumed their stations,
and wield the weapons of tyranny over the
citizens of the West!

We looked with anxiety and solicitude to
the last session of our Legislature, as a source
from whence we could with confidence ex-
pect relief. How far we have succeeded, you
are aware. Faction has reared her Medusa
head, to distract the councils of our state.—
You have seen, with extreme regret, the pre-
valence of the tyrannising spirit that pervades
the East, which thirsts after *ascendancy*. But
I confess, the prospects are more propitious
at present than have been presented for a
number of preceding years: yet I fear that
the period is far remote, when we can again
repose under the sacred banners of justice,
and sound the clarion of equality.

Our state, unfortunately, is divided into
two parties.....the East and West. Under
which of these will you be enrolled? Do you
say the former.....where age dares imperious-
ly to dictate, without the sanction of expe-

rience? where youth is clamorous, without
energy of spirit? where the crafty flatter the
vanity of ignorance, and the bold overawe the
temerity of caution? Or under the latter....
where nothing but that golden principle is so-
licitated, "Do unto others as you would that
others should do unto you?"

"Versate diu, quid ferre recusant,
Quid valeant humeris."

Pause, citizens of the East! Contemplate,
for a moment, the detestable complexion that
has always distinguished the features of fac-
tion. Connote not at her folly and profligacy
in the streets of Athens, where she derided
the salutary laws of Solon; nor her weakness
and instability under those of Lycurgus.—
Behold her lighting the "fasces of discord"
and sounding the bugle of rebellion in Eng-
land, and furling the standard when crimson-
ed by the blood of a sovereign. Or shall I
point you to a more hideous aspect, where
she ravaged and almost depopulated the fer-
tile plains of France; where she stained her
hands in the blood of a mild, inoffensive mon-
arch, whose only crime "was his affection for
his subjects;" where she offered up thou-
sands as an immolation to satisfy her sangui-
nary and inexorable ferocity, and ultimately
plunged her deluded votaries into the horri-
ble abyss of despotism.

A word to our friends of the West: Be-
ware of this *demon*—she comes "as a wolf in
sheep's clothing"—with smiles depicted on
her countenance, she solicits our embraces;
but her heart is cankered; she is corrupted
by a loathsome disease, and polluted by a pas-
sion more contagious than the fang of a viper.

Our rights have been encroached on in di-
rect opposition to our constitution. We
ought to participate the same privileges as
those of the East, or any other state. Why,
then, are we debarred from them? Let our
demands for retributive justice cease not un-
til obtained....or let them attend us to our la-
test breath.

CIVIS OCCIDENTALIS.

A farmer in England, who had promised to
marry a girl without a fortune, afterwards gave
his hand to another, who was very rich; and en-
deavoring to vindicate his conduct to the rector
of the parish, the Doctor said, "such an action
as you have been guilty of, does not admit of any
palliation; for it is wrong, so palpably wrong,
that I really do not know any thing like it." "But
I do," replied the farmer; "it is like your taking
a poor living at first, and leaving it for a richer,
as soon as it fell in your way."

Moral.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

On the Foundation of Moral Obligation.

Among the different subjects which have
arrested the attention, and employed the tal-
ents and the time of the wise and the good,
the science of *Manners and Duty* holds a dis-
tinguished place. That science which has
for its object the duty of man, whose office
it is to direct him in its discharge, and to
teach him the nature and ground of those ob-
ligations which bind him to its performance,
and whose end is the promotion of human
happiness, must be dignified and important.

From the different topics, the discussion of
which this science includes, it would be diffi-
cult to select one of greater interest, or one
on which a greater variety of sentiment has
been expressed, than the nature and ground
of Moral Obligation. Obligation, in general,
denotes that by which we are bound to per-
form any action. Consequently, when we
add the epithet moral, and speak of moral ob-
ligation, we mean that which binds us to the
performance of what we believe to be our
duty: or, in other words, to do what is right,
and to forbear from doing that which is wrong.
Thus A, when called to give his testimony in
a suit pending between B and C, is morally
bound to declare the truth and nothing but
the truth. Whence, then, is this binding in-
fluence in relation to right and wrong deri-
ved? To what source shall we trace it?—
One adduces the moral fitness of things....
another its agreeableness to the reason and
nature of things....a third, its conformity to
truth....and a fourth, its expediency, by pro-
moting the public good. All of these, whe-
ther taken collectively or separately, fail to
afford the inquiring mind the satisfaction
which is desirable, or even necessary.

What is to be understood by these answers
is not easily determined; nor is there reason
to doubt but the wise and learned themselves
would express different views, were they
called to express them: Nor is it, indeed,
possible for mortals, endowed with limited
capacities, even to ascertain what will pro-
mote the good of the whole. It is a plausi-
ble, but fallacious, method of ascertaining
what will promote the good of the whole, to
ask the question, what would be the conse-
quences if such and such practices were gen-
erally followed? The reason is obvious.—
This method of ascertaining what would pro-
mote the good of the whole is founded upon

this supposition, that we are able, in forming
a rule of conduct, to connect in our minds a
present existing cause with its remotest ef-
fects....a task too arduous for finite minds.—
So different are the minds of men, both from
nature and habit, that they would be differ-
ently affected by one and the same action.—
Its influence upon one might be salutary,
while upon another it would produce an ef-
fect exactly the reverse; and we must take
men as we find them, and with them as we
find them are we obliged to deal. Besides,
this method takes it for granted, that the
cause, and the effects resulting from it, must
be of the same nature and wear the same
character, a supposition no less repugnant to
the history of the human family than it is to
our almost daily experience.

How often have we found that the most
unhallowed and malicious designs and actions
of men, have produced the most extensive
good. Were I to reason with Christians to
prove the fallacy of this method, I would ad-
duce the conduct of the sons of Israel, in sell-
ing the delight of their father to a company
of travelling Ishmaelites—an act so barbarous
and unfeeling, that it cannot be contemplated
without horror and resentment; nevertheless,
an act which was a necessary means of saving
themselves and thousands of others from the
appalling destruction of a famine. I would
even conduct them to Calvary's mount, and
place them at the foot of the Cross, to behold
the Son of God and the Saviour of men, buf-
feted, crowned with thorns, clad in a gor-
geous robe, and crucified—sufferings which
irresistibly excite the tenderest sympathies
and compassions of the human heart, and in-
flicted amidst the brightest displays of inno-
cence and virtue; but sufferings which, by
appealing the wrath of an offended God, have
exalted apostate man to the society of An-
gels in the realms of immortal bliss. Gui-
ded, therefore, by the lamps of divine reve-
lation, we must believe "partial evil to be
universal good;" and that the existence and
practice of evil have been no less instrumen-
tal in accomplishing the benevolent purposes
of Deity, than the existence of good.

To the same conclusion will we be led, if
we consider the causes and effects which are
of a political nature. British exaction (in it-
self an evil, and deservedly an object of de-
testation) produced the revolt of her Ameri-
can colonies; this revolt terminated in the
establishment of their independence, and in
the formation of a government the object
both of the admiration and envy of the civil-
ized world. While, therefore, we exult in
the blessings procured by our independence,
we view with abhorrence the spirit and con-
duct of those who, by their oppressive acts,
produced measures that led to an event, in the
commemoration of which the patriot and the
christian unite in songs of gratitude.

If these things be so, does it not necessa-
rily follow, that if general utility, or the good
of the whole, be the foundation of Moral
Obligation, 1st, That we may do evil that
good may come of it? 2d, That the foulest
crimes which have ever darkened the page of
history, may be justified? and lastly, That
that which is in itself sinful, does bind to the
performance of the duties of life? which is no
less paradoxical than it is self-contradictory
and impious.

But is all this reasoning illogical? Is coun-
sel darkened by words? Let it be so. If
driven from ground which we endeavored to
occupy, as untenable, there remain other
strong holds to which we have access. I
would, then, ask, if that which is admitted to
be the foundation of moral obligation ought
not to be understood? Is it not absurd to
speak of a rational creature being bound to do
what is right and to avoid what is wrong, by
something which he neither does nor can un-
derstand? But what do the industrious peas-
antry, who, in every country, constitute a
large majority of the inhabitants, know about
general utility, or the good of the whole?—
They are phrases that they have never been
taught to understand—if, perchance, they
have reached their ears.

Where, then, shall we place the foundation
of moral obligation? We answer, in the au-
thority of God. With this, the practice of
the civilized world agrees.

If the Hindoo or the Persian be called to
give testimony in a court where the christian
religion has shed its rays, they are neverthe-
less required to be sworn according to their
respective religions. By whatever name
their God may be called, whatever form of
appearance he may wear, is a matter of little
consequence. Whatever they believe him to
dictate, that, impressed with a supreme re-
gard to his authority, they will study to per-
form. Yea, when christians reflect upon the
deference the unenlightened heathen pay to
the authority of their Gods, their cheeks may
redden with the blush of shame.

PHILOGRAPHOS.